

A FLORIDA WATERSPOUT,

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A Surprising Phenomenon on the Banks of
a Florida River.
GREEN COVE SPRINGS, Fla., September 6.—The St. Johns river is five miles wide at this place. Some ten miles south of here the stream makes a grand sweep toward the west. In front of the town it resumes its general northerly course. From the pier that juts

wooded shore opposite looks like low border of green, to which grayish cast is imparted by the Spanish.

wedged shore opposite looks like a low border of green, to which a grayish cast is imparted by the Spanish moss hanging from the branches, studded with the almost white trunks of gigantic cypress trees standing at the water's edge. Looking up the river the shore on the further side of the growth becomes more still and more indistinct, and its line is broken the further up by the deep cove at the mouth of Six-mile creek. On this side of the river Red Bay Point, four or five miles distant, shuts off the view. A group of macha-dogge men, colored and

neon. The river lay like glass. Over Red point hung a cloud of a leaden hue. It seemed

noon. The river lay like glass. Over Red Bay point hung a cloud of a leaden hue. It seemed to be moving toward the northwest. Soon a brown ripple appeared on the distant surface of the water, under the edge of the advancing cloud, and spread across toward the mouth of Six-mile creek. Suddenly one of the men pointed toward the east with an exclamation of wonder. From behind Red Bay point a section of a broad and surprisingly brilliant

rainbow was advancing. As it moved over river the whole of the space between the

rainbow was advancing. As it moved over the river the whole of the space between the arc and the water seemed flooded with light tinted with the colors of the rainbow. Seen through this light, the distant shore seemed to be brought nearer. The line of sand at the water's edge, the trunks of trees, even the fountains of swaying moss, showed with unnatural distinctness. Something of the same effect is produced on the theater stage when a thin curtain of gauze is used to give the appearance of distance to a part of the stage picture.

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misty and watery in appearance, extending from the river to the clouds, advanced swiftly from behind Red Bank point. As it came nearer the observers saw that it was not a downpouring of water from above; the water of the St. Johns was streaming upward with a mighty flow into the overhanging cloud. The stems of the waterspout, majestic in its height, moved out upon the broad bend of the river, and the rainbow colors disappeared before it.

Then suddenly the stem parted at its slenderest point, the funnel-shaped c

Then suddenly the stem parted at its slenderest point, the funnel-shaped cloud burst, and a torrent of almost inkly blackness descended into the boiling river.

THE RED FLAG.

The Socialists of Chicago Indulge in a High Carnival.

CHICAGO, September 6.—The red banners of socialism flaunted in Market square today. Procession of men, women, boys and girls marching and counter marching. Each woman has either a crimson feather in her hat or wore a piece of red ribbon pinned to the bosom of her dress. The men had

more of the material fastened their coats. The children wore red stockings. The occasion of this display

more of the materials destined to be used in the construction of the new schools. The occasion of this display was the socialist picnic, organized in opposition to the trades assembly demonstration tomorrow, Tuesday, the 12th. Speeches to the assembled crowd were made by Messrs. Freiden, Parsons and Spier. A trade union against capitalism was indulged in, and the speaker indulged in the assertion that poverty is closely allied to social degradation. A red flag was presented to the metal workers' society. The crowd was then broken up and went off in the rain. Though chilled by the raw wind from off the lake, and though the sky threatened rain, the socialists formed in line and set out on their march to the city hall.

Between 3,000 and 4,000 men were in line. The previous advertisement of the affair had

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All were evidently bent on having a good time. A noticeable feature was the absence of the drum majors, or indeed leaders. Nevertheless, the procession got through all right. All along the line of march, however, but little excitement or curiosity was manifested. In addition to the drum societies, the marchers, wearing banners bearing denunciatory legends against Mayor Harrison and Governor Oglesby for their respective parts in the Chicago street car strike and the Lemont quarry troubles. In the neighborhood of Division and Hol-

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been covered, occurred the first explosion of public enthusiasm. Dazzling cheers greeted the cut against Mayor Harrison. No disorderly act was committed by those composing the procession, and at the grounds, dancing and beer drinking was continued until a late hour.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Their Trouble with General Manager Tail-mage.

St. Louis, September 6.—Chairman Powderly and Secretary Turner, of the national executive committee of the Knights of Labor, returned today from Sedalia. They say that the men there held a business meeting of the Knights and held there last night, and that the men generally were highly pleased

eral manager, formerly of the Wabash road, and at the position taken by that gentleman

eral manager, formerly of the Wabash road, and at the position taken by that gentleman and were very anxious to be called out. The leaders were more conservative in their views, however, and curbed the eagerness of the men to such a degree that they were willing to submit the action to the executive committee. Powderly and Turner will tomorrow submit a new proposition to Talmadge, to the effect that he increase his working forces either by filling the vacancies or by the employment of additional men. He shall first give places to the locked out Knights of Labor, and shall employ no other men until their number is

The Shingle People Striking.
MANISTEE, Mich., September 6.—R. G.

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MANISTE, Mich., September 6.—R. G. Peters' shingle packers, have struck for an advance to seven cents per thousand. They have been getting six cents. His lumber and slab pilers also struck, demanding an increase of fifteen cents per day. Peters says he will close his mills before he will concede the demands. It is thought a general strike, to include all the shingle mills, will soon ensue.

THE YACHT PURITAN.
She Moves Upon the Waters a Thing

THE YACHT PURITAN.
She Moves Upon the Waters a Thing of Beauty.
NEW YORK, September 6.—The yacht Puritan was towed at 4 o'clock this morning from the dry dock on which she had been cleaned

at Tompainsville, Staten Island, W
shortly after 10 o'clock, Mr. J
M. Wilson, the New York yacht club's m

at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, where shortly after 10 o'clock, Mr. John M. Wilson, the New York yacht club's measurer, took her accurate measurement. She was found to be 83 85 100 feet sailing length, and 81 feet 10 inches in the water line. This measurement makes her allow the Genesta exactly 81 seconds over the course she will sail. Fifty yachts, including many of the Eastern and Boston yacht clubs, accompanied her.

The wind was light at the start, in the run out, when the fresh breeze

anchored to Morre Shoal (bank) and the wind was light at the start, but in the run out, when the fresh breeze came from the westward, the Puritan slipped past the Genesta, and held the advantage to anchorage. The start will be made tomorrow at half past 10. One hundred yachts are lying at the rendezvous and over three hundred vessels will accompany the contestants over the course.

A CAR AUGUSTA MELONS WILL BE OFFERED Monday morning by Elam Johnson, 600 N. 2nd St.

THE FARM.

BY BILL ARP.

(Copyright, 1886, by the Author.)

We had a glorious week for fodder pulling, and the boys worked early and late getting it in. It takes good farming pluck to begin pulling before sunrise and pull all day and then tie up after sundown and carry the day before's work through the long rows to where the wagon can get it. Fodder pulling is a business that can't be put off. You have to take it on the wing and do it in a hurry and watch the weather. Some farmers consider the practice and say that you lose as much as you gain—that it lightens the corn, and I reckon it is, but a plenty of good fodder is a mighty good thing to have in the barn. Bill Arp says he's tried all kinds of long forage for fifty years, and fodder is the best food for horses and mules, cows and calves. It keeps them healthy and is so easily handled. What Bill Arp don't know about stock food is not worth knowing, and I'm going to keep on pulling fodder until he tells me to quit. We have been harvesting peavine hay, too, and that is just good enough. It takes work to cure it, but it's great fodder. We can't do down with a blade in a day when the peas were in bloom, and making the young pods. The vines are tender then and juicy and have not begun to fall down and tangle. The leaves will not fall off and the smell of it when cured is as sweet as timothy. But it has to be tossed about and aired a good deal and had better lie around loose in the barn for a few days before packing away. Good fodder is worth one dollar a hundred some time during the winter, and good corn will make 500 pounds to the acre, so a man can afford to lose a little in the weight of his corn, especially when corn is worth only fifty cents a bushel. Then he can get a good crop of pulling fodder in his having somebody else to pull for you. There is always some scattering hungry labor in the country that will pull fodder and take the chances of pack saddles and stinging worms. I saw five pack saddles on one blade the other day and they were mighty good fodder for the man who don't have to encounter them.

The late corn is coming in splendidly this fall. We are still luxuriating on green corn, butter-cakes and green corn stew and green corn pudding and there is no dish that is cheaper or better than I know of. September brings the ripe and mellow apples and pears are juicy. Black haws are turning, and quail and possums are getting fat. September is the best time to be in the country. When the year began with March, September was the seventh month, which it ought to be now, as it was with the Romans and also in England until 1752, when the calendar was changed. The year began with March, and the month of things the calendar year ought to begin with the vernal equinox. The new year ought to be like a new birth of nature and begin with the budding trees and blooming violets and it ought to end with the end of winter's long decay. The fact is, there has been too much foolishness projected with the measures of time. We ought to have thirteen months, lunar months, instead of twelve, and each month should have 25 days to correspond with the moon. Then with one more day for Christmas the solar year would be all right. Then everybody would know when the new moon came when it was full without having to hunt the almanac. But I reckon we will have to get along as it is while we live on this mundane sphere, which won't be long to some of us. The seasons are all the same and seed time and harvest have suffered no change, begun with us. Cotton-picking has nearly begun with us yet. It makes one's right ear to read about the new cotton getting into market down country, and to think how those people are pocketing the money and getting the price than we will get when the market is full and glutted. But our folks can't have all the cotton-picking, and the cotton-picking time. The lower bolls are open, and I see many a little chick get out from under the cotton to peck at the seed. The cotton-picking time is a time when the children are pecking at the seed, and the lower bolls are open, and I see many a little chick get out from under the cotton to peck at the seed. The cotton-picking time is a time when the children are pecking at the seed, and the lower bolls are open, and I see many a little chick get out from under the cotton to peck at the seed.

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Our grand children are having a good time now. They have finished breaking the bull calf and are very busy making flatter mills under the fish pond dam. The fall is about five feet and they keep the water busy and the wheel too, and are talking about a little saw-mill attachment. I just let them go along and use my tools and dull my hands and gap my ax and waste my nails and leave everything where they didn't find it, for they are on a big farm now, and will have to go back to school in a few days. I overheard them talking about school, and one said: "I wish there wasn't such a thing as school!" and another said: "Well, I don't go to school, but I wish I did." I said: "You go to school, and I'll go to school, and we'll not see each other for a long time." I said: "You go to school, and I'll go to school, and we'll not see each other for a long time."

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An Editor's Observations

The Mexican Typical Orchestra and a Friendly Letter From New York City.

A STATEMENT FROM Wm. LASTINGER, ESQ.

Rheumatism Routed.

A CASE FROM SCREEN COUNTY

In the editorial columns of the Telephone, published at Sylva, the county seat of Screen county, Ga., in the number bearing date August 14th, the editor, Colonel Wm. L. Matthews, Jr., has the following in reference to a remarkable cure of rheumatism by Swift's Specific:

We know a gentleman in this county who six months ago was almost a hopeless cripple from an attack of rheumatism. He could scarcely hobble across a room, used crutches, and said himself that he had little if any hope of ever recovering. We saw him in our town last week walking about as lively as any other man, and in the finest health and spirits. Upon our inquiry as to what had worked such a wonderful change in his condition he replied that Swift's Specific had cured him. He said he was on the eve of starting for Hot Springs in search of relief, but was persuaded by one of his neighbors to try Swift's Specific, and after using one and a half dozen bottles he has been transformed from a miserable cripple to a happy, healthy man. He is one of our most worthy and successful citizens, and is none other than Mr. E. B. Lambert.

A Cancerous Affection.

For the benefit of the suffering I cheerfully bear the following testimony of the virtue of Swift's Specific.

There appeared upon the left side of my nose, several years ago, a purple spot. Finally it began to bulge the skin on one side and to grow. It continued to grow until it became about an inch in length, and about the size of my small finger. It was first without any feeling whatever, but grew very easy to make bleed. The slightest stroke would cause the blood to flow. Just what it was a question that none seemed ready to answer. I had it taken off close up to my face, and many called it cancer; but whatever it is, it yielded promptly to the influence of Swift's Specific. On April 7th, 1884, I began to use S. S., and have taken two dozen bottles. From the sore gradually decreased and has finally disappeared, and is now as smooth and clear as the balance of my face. My general health has been greatly improved, and I believe it is the best blood purifier in the world, and most cheerfully recommend it to all who may be suffering from any skin or blood disease.

WILLIAM LASTINGER.

Nashville, Ga., August 28, 1885.

Mexican Typical Orchestra.

I was afflicted with blood poison in its worst stages. All remedies failed, but after using Swift's Specific according to directions, I am proud to say I am cured. I am today sound, and have no trace of having been otherwise.

E. P. MYERSON.

Manager Mexican Typical Orchestra, New York, August 18.

Entirely Cured.

Two years ago I contracted blood poison. I went immediately under treatment by a physician, but continued to grow worse. A friend of mine advised me to take S. S. I did so, and it cured me entirely, as I have never seen then the least evidence of it.

CHARLES WALKER.

79 Allen street, New York City.

New York, August 18, 1885.

A Friendly Letter.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, New York, August 1, 1885.—To the Swift Specific Company—Gentlemen:—Your remedy is certainly one of the great discoveries of the nineteenth century. For eradicating blood poison it has no equal.

A friend who had been a great sufferer from that disease, contracted during the war, you will be glad to know he has, by the use of your remedy, cleaned his system entirely of that and mercenary rheumatism so that his skin and tongue and breath are as pure as a child's without the least taint.

He desires me to say to you, and to thank you with all the sincerity of a grateful heart, and healed body for giving poor, frail humanity so effective a remedy for a disease hitherto regarded utterly incurable. Let every one similarly afflicted take your remedy and they surely will be well again.

In his behalf, and to encourage others, I gladly write and sign this.

Very respectfully,

LAFAYETTE SYKES.

Caution.

Consumers should not confuse our Specific with the numerous imitations, substitutes, potash and mercury mixtures, which are gotten up to sell, not on their own merits, but on the merit of our remedy. An imitation is always a fraud and a cheat, and they thrive only as they can steal from the article imitated.

For sale by all druggists.

Treatise on blood and skin diseases mailed free.

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